The People's Korea

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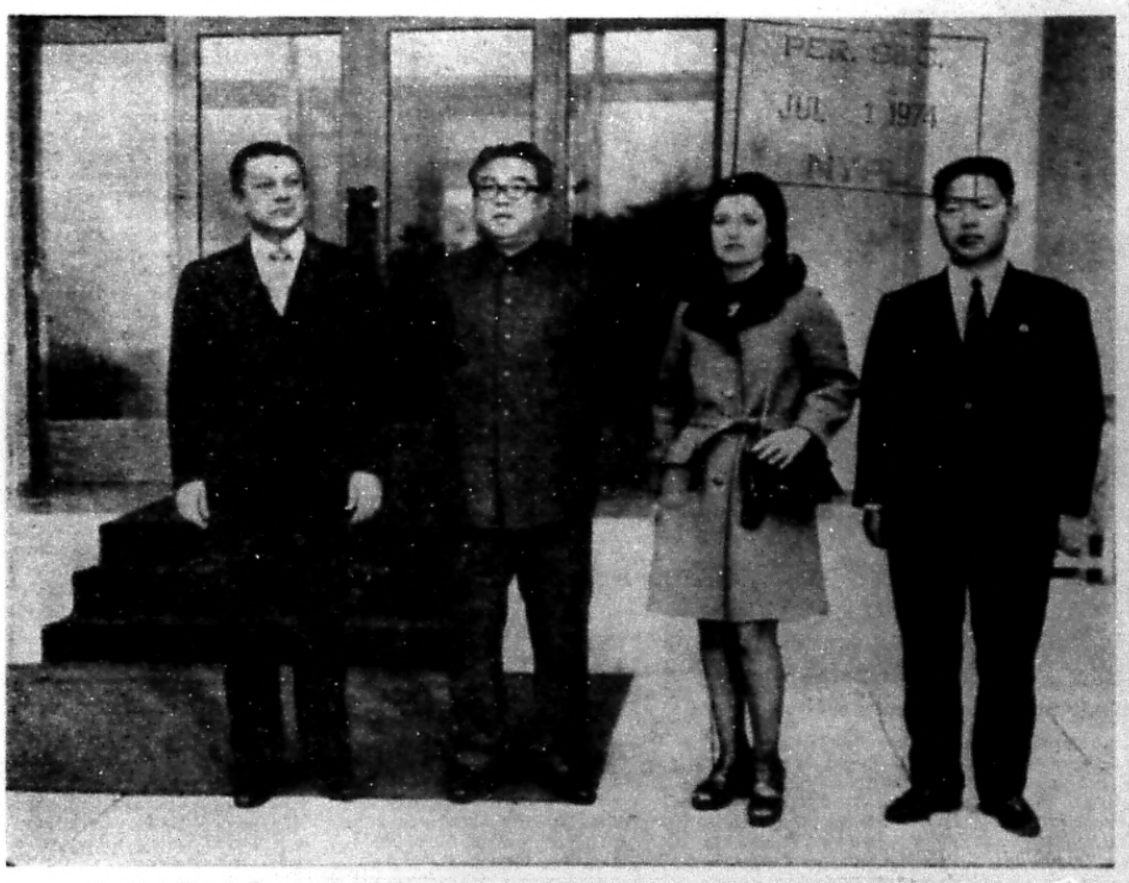
PLEASED SHELF



President Kim Il Sung received Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Costa Rica to the Republic of Argentina and his wife. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Costa Rican Envoy to Argentina and His Wife, Romanian Doctress and Her Husband

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on Jun. 9 Alvaro Monge Umana, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Costa Rica to the Republic of Argentina, and his wife on a visit to our country.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Jae Bong was present on the occasion.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the ambassador and his wife and had a talk with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On the occasion the ambassador spoke of the great honour and happiness of meeting and presenting his compliments to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and courteously conveyed the greetings of President Daniel Oduber of the Republic of Costa Rica to the leader.

Expressing thanks to President Daniel Oduber for having sent the ambassador and his wife, the leader asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the President.

In the course of inspecting industrial establishments of our country, the ambassador said, he learned that thanks to the wise guidance of the leader and the close unity of the leader and the people as one in Korea, such a powerful socialist industrial state as today could be built from scratch on the land where everything had been destroyed in the war. The policy put forward by the leader is the most correct one from the strategic and tactical point of view, stressed the ambassador.

He said: There are many countries in the world. But, no country is under the guidance of such great leader as His Excellency President Kim Il Sung. Our third world has the honour of having such great leader as President Kim Il Sung.

The ambassador said that the *Juche* idea founded by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung illumines the road to be followed by the third world.

Noting that the time has come when the countries of our third world should appear on the scene as the masters of the world and have a say, the leader said: What is important now is for the peoples of the third world countries to firmly unite, transcending faith, religion and political idea. If they unite, they will win.

Expressing full support to the Latin American people who are struggling in unity for the right to 200-mile territorial waters, the leader said that it is a trend of the times to demand independence today and if the countries demanding independence fight shoulder to shoulder with each other, the world will be the world of the people who were oppressed and exploited.

The leader spoke about our Party's line of independence, self-reliance and self-defence and the successes and experiences in the struggle for the implementation of this line.

Saying that it was his greatest joy and happiness to have audience of the leader and hear precious words from him, the ambassador wished good health and a long life to His Excellency President to continue to wisely lead the great Korean people and lead the peoples of the third world.

The ambassador and his wife presented to the leader a precious gift which they had prepared with sincerity.

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The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife, received on Jun. 9 Doctress Cornelia Paunescu of the Romanian Socialist Republic and her husband Marcuson Gabril on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion was Pak Myong Bin, Minister of Public Health.

Also present there was Dumitru Popa, Ambassador of the Romanian Socialist Republic to our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The leader and his wife arranged a luncheon in honour of the Romanian doctress and her husband.

President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

Bulgarian Gov't Delegation

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on Jun. 7 the Bulgarian Government delegation on a visit to our country.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Venelin Kotsev, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Comrade Choe Jae U, vice-Premier of the Administration Council, and Han Su Gil, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, were on hand.

Also present was Georgi Mitov, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang.

On the occasion, the head of the delegation conveyed to the respected and beloved leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung warm greetings from Comrade Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Government of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his greetings to Comrade Todor Zhivkov. He had a friendly talk with the guests.

Norwegian Socialist People's Party Del.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on Jun. 8 the delegation of the Norwegian Socialist People's Party on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Comrade Stein Oernhoei, Chairman of the Norwegian Socialist People's Party, and members of the delegation.

Also present there were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu and Comrades Kim Yun Son and Li Chong Il, personages concerned.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation to our country and had a talk with the guests in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

He conveyed friendly greetings to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from Comrade Reidar T. Larsen, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party.

The leader expressed thanks for this and inquired after the health of Comrade Reidar T. Larsen.

The leader emphasized that the present era is an era when stress is laid on independence and the revolution in each country should be carried on independently in conformity with its specific conditions.

Referring to our Party's revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-defence and to the successes and experiences gained in the struggle for the implementation of this line, the leader stressed that it is important for one to firmly establish *Juche* and build an independent national economy by relying on one's own efforts.

The leader also spoke about the importance of the question of establishing a monolithic ideological system in the building of the revolutionary party of the working class.

Noting that the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people have succeeded in building socialism in conformity with the actual conditions of their country, Comrade Stein Oernhoei said: The brilliant successes and experiences gained by the Korean people in the building of socialism on the principle of self-reliance gave a great encouragement to us and serve as an example for us.

My delegation will return home carrying with it deep impressions of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people who set a shining example of independence, he said. He wished the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung good health and a long life and Korea further prosperity.

The leader arranged a luncheon on the same day in honour of the delegation.

Peru-Korea Society Chief

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife received on June 11 Genaro Carnero Checa, General Secretary of the Peru-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, and his wife on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion was Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung cordially received the guests and had a talk with them in a friendly atmosphere.

The General Secretary of the Peru-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture said that it was a great honour and happiness for him to meet the leader again. He noted that though they were far away, their minds were always with the leader.

It is important for each country to carry on revolution and construction in conformity with its specific conditions on the basis of the *Juche* idea founded by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the guests stressed, and said: Therefore, we will widely propagate the *Juche* idea for the third world.

The example of Korea which successfully carried out the democratic revolution and socialist revolution in a very short period of time and is creditably building socialism is very precious for the Latin American countries and other countries of the third world, the guests emphasized.

Independence is a demand of the times and ours is an era of independence, the leader said. He expressed full support to the independent policies, such as agrarian reform, nationalization of industries and 200-mile territorial waters, pursued by Juan Velasco Alvarado, President of the Republic of Peru.

Laying stress on the importance of the solidarity among the peoples of the third world countries, the leader said: If united, the peoples of the third world countries can tightly wring the windpipe of the imperialists and free themselves for good and all from oppression and exploitation and the peoples of the oppressed and humiliated countries will hold sway over the world.

Though the imperialists are resorting to all sorts of machinations to obstruct the solidarity among the third world peoples, they cannot prevent it, the leader noted. The leader said: Our country prizes friendship, solidarity and cooperation with the peoples of Peru and other Latin American countries, the peoples of the third world countries.

The General Secretary of the Peru-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture reverently presented to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung the book "Korea: Rice and Steel" written by himself on Korea.

The leader arranged a luncheon for the guests.

President KIM IL SUNG Sends Message to OAU Summit Conference

PYONGYANG, Jun. 11 (KCNA)—The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on June 10 a message of greetings to the 11th Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity upon its opening.

The message reads:

I extend, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and in my own, most ardent congratulations and warm greetings to the 11th OAU Assembly of the Heads of State and Government and all the delegates attending it.

The current OAU Assembly of the Heads of State and Government is of great significance in strengthening the solidarity and cooperation of the African peoples in the struggle for complete liberation and unity of Africa under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

Today the African peoples have courageously risen up in a sacred struggle to wipe out colonialism once and for all, firmly taking their destiny in their hands and are dynamically advancing along the path of independence and self-sustenance in order to consolidate their already-won national independence and develop national economy.

Africa, together with Asia and Latin America, has become a mighty force of the third world, and the last life-line of imperialism and colonialism is being cut off in this region.

Africa, which was called a colonial continent in the past, has now turned into a new continent shining with the light of freedom and liberation. This is a precious gain won by the African peoples in their protracted arduous struggle.

The Korean people who are marching vigorously together with the African people in the fighting ranks of the third world peoples regard as their own the struggle of the peoples of all the African countries against all forms of aggression and interference, subordination and inequality and racial discrimination, and always actively support and encourage it both mentally and materially.

Convinced that your assembly will make an epochal contribution to further strengthening and developing the struggle of the peoples in this region to completely liquidate the remnants of colonialism in Africa, build an independent, prosperous, sovereign and new Africa and defend world peace, I sincerely wish the assembly great successes in its work.

Korean Central Art Troupe in Japan Awarded "Order of KIM IL SUNG"; Artists Decorated

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on Jun. 6 a decree on awarding "Order of KIM IL SUNG" to the Central Art Troupe of Koreans in Japan.

According to the decree, the Central Art Troupe of Koreans in Japan has performed great shining feats in the struggle to defend the democratic, national rights of the compatriots in Japan and promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by thoroughly establishing *Juche* in literary and art activities and creating and performing numerous popular and revolutionary literary and art works high in ideological and artistic level even under the adverse circumstance, upholding the *Juche*-based idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on literature and art, and thus firmly arming the 600,000 compatriots in Japan with the great revolutionary ideas of the leader, rallying them close around him and educating them in infinite loyalty to the leader and ardent love for the socialist fatherland.

The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also issued on Jun. 6 a decree on conferring the titles of People's Artist, People's Actor, Merited Artist and Merited Actor upon Korean literary men and artists in Japan.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung awarded state decorations to the Central Art Troupe of Koreans in Japan and Korean literary men and artists on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Korean Literary Men and Artists in Japan and the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Central Art Troupe of Koreans in Japan.

A meeting for awarding a state decoration to the Central Art Troupe of Koreans in Japan and titles of honour, orders and medals to Korean literary men and artists in Japan under the solicitude of the leader was held at the People's Palace of Culture on Jun. 7.

Put with due respect on the platform of the meeting was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The entire members of the Korean art troupe in Japan who came to the homeland to celebrate the 62nd birthday of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung were present at the meeting.

Also present there were vice-President Kang Ryang Uk and personages concerned—Li Chang Son and Kim Ju Yong and others.

Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk awarded amid the enthusiastic applause of the attendants "Order of KIM IL SUNG" to the Central Art Troupe of Koreans in Japan which had performed shining feats in educating the 600,000 compatriots in Japan in loyalty to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and in the struggle to defend their democratic, national rights and promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, by creating and performing popular and revolutionary literary and art works, upholding the *Juche*-based idea of the leader on literature and art.

At that moment cheers of "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" rocked the hall.

The titles of People's Artist, People's Actor, Merited Artist and Merited Actor and orders and medals of the Republic were awarded at the meeting to Korean literary men and artists in Japan.

Speeches expressing resolution were made at the meeting.

The speakers extended highest honour and deepest thanks to the leader who bestowed upon them the happiness and infinite honour of today.

They evinced resolutions to firmly arm themselves with the great *Juche* idea and thoroughly establish the ideological system of Kim Il Sungism among the entire Korean literary men and artists in Japan and inspire the 600,000 compatriots in Japan to do their utmost in the struggle to defend their democratic, national rights and promote the independent reunification of the country, in order to repay with loyalty the deep political confidence and great love of the leader.

Rev. Party for Reunification Flays Pak's Repression of Students, People

PYONGYANG, Jun. 6 (KCNA)—The spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification made public a statement in denunciation of the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang who illegally arrested and detained more than 1,000 patriotic students and inhabitants of south Korea by faking up the so-called "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy", put them to murderous torture defying human imagination and transferred 253 of them to the "procurators' section of the extraordinary military tribunal" and brought, to begin with, 54 persons to the "military tribunal," on the groundless charges of violating "the emergency measures," "the National Security Law" and "the Anti-Communist Law", according to radio "the Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

The statement said:

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification brands this fascist repressive rampage as a wholesale challenge to the entire people and unbiased public opinion at home and abroad aspiring after democratic freedom and independent and peaceful reunification and demanding the immediate release of the illegally arrested students and pungently condemns it in the name of the nation.

The statement went on:

The struggle of the patriotic youth and students and democratic figures is a national-salvation democratic movement for winning true freedom and democracy and setting right the reversing society in south Korea and a patriotic struggle for saving the country and the nation and accomplishing the reunification of the country.

This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique are running hogwild to ruthlessly suppress and coldbloodedly punish the fighting patriotic students on the preposterous faked-up charges of "attempted coup d'etat" and "attempted rebellion" "manipulated by communists behind the scene."

This is a deathbed struggle to suppress and obliterate the rapidly growing and developing struggle of the popular masses against dictatorship and for democracy and keep the fascist "revitalised" dictatorship for an indefinite period by creating a horrifying atmosphere of terrorism.

And this is a hideous treachery designed to keep the tragic state of national split for good by quelling the daily mounting aspiration of our popular masses for national reunification and inciting the north-south confrontation.

With no bestial suppression, however, can the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique break the burning fighting spirit and firm faith of the students and patriotic people who have turned out in the sacred struggle against the outside forces and fascism and for democracy and independent and peaceful reunification, conscious that struggle is the only way of achieving true life and freedom.

As all the dictators who suppressed the popular masses at the point of the bayonet met their miserable end, the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique would go to their doom sooner or later. The gangsters' fascist repression will only result in adding fuel to the resistance of the masses and bringing their doomsday earlier.

The statement declared:

All the youths and students who treasure justice and truth and have concern for the future destiny of the country and the nation should wage a vigorous struggle for the unconditional and immediate release of the patriotic students under detention, deeply aware that it is the patriotic way of serving the country and the nation to relieve their beloved colleagues.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification ardently appeals to the patriotic people of all strata to come out valiantly in the patriotic struggle of all forms to relieve their beloved sons and daughters at this critical moment when many patriotic students who have fought for the country and the nation at the risk of their lives are to be killed at the hands of fascist hangmen, and turn out as one in the anti-dictatorship, nation-saving resistance to topple the "revitalised dictatorship" of the Pak Jung Hi clique, win the right to existence and democratic right, oust the U.S. and Japanese aggressive forces and establish the sovereignty of the nation.

Visit to Korean Revolution Museum (24)

For Final Victory in War

Before entering Hall No. 45 our curator conducted us into the place where there is a full-size pattern of an underground factory built in the wartime. We found there the lathes and other production facilities used at that time plus various weapons and bullets manufactured.

Seeing this pattern factory we could fully realize what a vigorous struggle our working class waged in hearty response to the leader's call to ensure wartime production, pulling through all the difficulties in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Now, we found ourselves in Hall No. 45. Exhibited there are the materials which tell us that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave the people wise guidance in the struggle to consolidate the rear still more for the final victory in the Fatherland Liberation War and that he, forseeing victory in the war, pushed forward actively the preparations for postwar reconstruction and socialist construction.

A treasured picture of the leader attracted our attention, the picture depicting the leader who is personally sowing seeds in the spring together with the peasants. After studying the materials concerning the active preparations he made in the grim days of the war for postwar reconstruction and socialist construction, we came to pause before the chart illustrating the general plan worked out during the war for reconstruction of Pyongyang City. We could not stand looking at it unmoved.

The war was raging then, a hard-fought war on which depended the destiny of our country. And yet the leader worked on a plan for prosperity of the country, looking ahead into a victorious future.

Early in 1951 when fierce battles were in progress, he personally paid a round of Pyongyang razed to the ground, saying that ten or a hundred buildings had to be erected when the U.S. imperialist aggressors destroyed one. He then drafted a chart indicating the orientation for the reconstruction of Pyongyang, with the pencil which was used in putting arrows on the operational maps.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung encourages the peasants to a struggle for increased wartime production of food.

The blueprint of general plan for the reconstruction of Pyongyang was drawn up in the crucible of the war thanks to the great wisdom of genius of the leader, his wise guidance and deep solicitude.

Convinced of victory in the war, he personally designated the places where to build machine factories and textile mills which would serve the postwar reconstruction and socialist construction, made certain that the reclamation of tideland and research into vinalon were pushed ahead and took measures to call the men of the Korean People's Army active on the front back to the rear to train them to be our own cadres. This is well illustrated by the materials we saw in the hall.

Then we moved on to Hall No.46. Set out in this hall are the materials which show that the great revolutionary Comrade Kim Il Sung convened and guided the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee and that he shattered the U.S. imperialists' attempt for "new offensive."

Seen on a wall of this hall are the letters on red background which read "The Organizational and Ideological Consolidation of Our Party Is the Basis of Our Victory." Hung underneath is a treasured portrait of the leader delivering the report at the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee, and seen beside the portrait is the following teaching given by the leader at the meeting, inscribed in golden letters:

"The heightening of Party spirit means for each member of the Workers' Party to be boundlessly loyal to the Party and active in its work, to regard the interests of the revolution and of the Party as his life and soul and subordinate his personal interests to them, defend the interests and principles of the Party any time, anywhere and in whatever conditions, fight uncompromisingly against all hues of anti-Party, counter-revolutionary ideas, lead his organizational life in the Party conscientiously and observe its discipline strictly and always to strengthen the bonds between the Party and the masses."

The programmatic report of the leader which dwelt on the need for Party members to heighten Party spirit and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the Party, reject dogmatism and formalism and establish *Juche* in ideological work was of really great significance in consolidating still more the Party organizationally and ideologically and hastening the final victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

We inspected the materials showing that Comrade Kim Il Sung took positive measures to organizationally and ideologically reinforce the Party, the General Staff of the revolution, and increase its militancy.

Here also on a wall in this hall we found the red letters—the militant call of the leader: "Let us defend every inch of the fatherland to the last drop of our blood!" and "Go all out in the decisive battle to wipe out the enemy!" Exhibited down below are the materials which illustrate that the leader wisely organized and led the struggle to foil the "new offensive" of the enemy.

In hearty response to the call of the leader, the men of the Korean People's Army and the people fought day and night to reinforce the tunnel defences along the front line and the coasts, and turned the front and the rear into an impregnable fortress. Now they were fully ready to annihilate the enemy at a blow.

Terrified by the ever-increasing might of our people, the U.S. imperialist aggressors had no choice but to give up their scheduled "new offensive" for which they had made preparations on a large scale and, on which they hinged their last hopes.

The leader ordered the KPA units to launch the successive counterblows to the enemy after having thwarted his attempt for "new offensive."

The men and officers of the KPA, at the order of the leader, were all out in the decisive battle. They recaptured Height 351 and Height 811.7—the strong defense positions of the enemy—and liberated a vast area by dealing a series of counterblows all along the front.

Put on show in the hall are the letters of pledge addressed to the leader, avengers' memos, powderstained national flags, uniforms, etc. These exhibits deeply impressed us, for they were the vivid reminder of the unrivaled heroism displayed by the men and officers of the KPA in the battles to win final victory, upholding the leader's wise guidance.

Kwak Chun Man
(THE PYONGYANG TIMES)

KIM IL SUNG-ism Is True Textbook of Struggle and Life in Our Era

Article of Japanese Journal "Juche Idea" in Gumma Pref.

The No. 4 issue, 1974, of "*Juche* Idea," the organ of "the Korean Affairs Institute" in Gumma Prefecture, Japan, carried a congratulatory article headlined "We Warmly Congratulate President Kim Il Sung, the Outstanding Marxist-Leninist of the Present Time, Who Founded Great Kim Il Sung-ism, on His 62nd Birthday" in celebration of the 62nd birthday of the great leader of the revolution President Kim Il Sung.

The gist of the congratulatory article said:

Marxism-Leninism Is Creative Doctrine

Marxism-Leninism is not a dogma but the guiding compass of action and a creative doctrine. Therefore, Marxism-Leninism must be creatively developed in conformity with the needs of the times and creatively applied in accordance with the specific realities of each country.

Three major components of Marxism-Leninism are philosophy, economics and socialism.

Present Era Is Era of Juche

Today when 100 years have passed since the days of Marx and 50 years since the days of Lenin, both the demands of the working class itself and the objective situation have markedly changed. The present era is the era of independence when the communist movement has completely become the trend of the times and the Party and working class of each country are waging a revolutionary struggle independently in conformity with the specific conditions of their country, not relying upon a big country. The present era is a new era when the countries which have already won victory in the socialist revolution have entered the stage of communist construction no one has ever undertaken in human history.

In fact, the present era is the era of *Juche* when independence, not subjugation, and advance, not retreat, have become the trend of the times which nothing can hold in check.

Founding of Great KIM IL SUNG-ism by President KIM IL SUNG

Reflecting such interests of the working class and the needs of the times, the great leader of the revolution President Kim Il Sung, the genius of mankind and outstanding thinker and theoretician, founded Kim Il Sung-ism, the Marxism-Leninism of the present era.

The President was born in a most revolutionary family on April 15, 1912, and was brought to class awakening from his childhood.

The President embarked upon the ambitious road of revolutionary struggle at the young age of 14 and organised and waged the anti-Japanese armed struggle after years of preparations.

In the course of the unprecedentedly arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the President founded the great *Juche* idea and established the greatest revolutionary traditions.

The President founded Kim Il Sung-ism whose quintessence is the *Juche* idea by embodying it in the revolution and construction.

KIM IL SUNG-ism Is Textbook Whose Justness Has Been Confirmed Through Practice

Immortal Kim Il Sung-ism founded and systematized by the President is the most scientific stand and method of understanding and transformation of nature and society, the most correct idea, theory and strategy and tactics for the solution of all problems arising in the revolutionary struggle and the great idea expounding the most tested system, method and style of leadership over the masses.

Kim Il Sung-ism is not a simple continuation or development of Marxism-Leninism but a great revolutionary change in the sphere of human ideas. It is a true textbook of struggle and life in our era whose justness and invincible vitality have been fully proven through practice.

With the founding of great Kim Il Sung-ism a bright prospect of revolution has been opened and all the progressive people of the world have been given a brilliant militant banner, a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon of the revolutionary struggle dynamically propelling the onward movement of mankind.

Juche Idea—Basis of KIM IL SUNG-ism

It is the immortal *Juche* idea that runs through the ideological and theoretical system of great Kim Il Sung-ism. The *Juche* idea is the first in history to clarify the great truth that independence is in the nature of man. Proceeding from this, the *Juche* idea expounds the profound philosophical fundamentals that man is the master of all things and decides everything and the basic demand of human activities that the greatest importance be attached to people in all matters and everything made to serve them.

Based on this fundamental principle, the *Juche* idea teaches us the great truth that one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for deciding one's own destiny and demands that one maintain the stand and attitude of a master towards the revolutionary struggle and think and act independently and creatively, attaching the greatest importance to the revolution of one's country.

Thus, the *Juche* idea expounds the revolutionary world outlook of placing trust in man and attaching the greatest importance to man and the ideological viewpoint of attaching the greatest importance to the revolution of one's country and, at the same time, the fundamental stand and method to be upheld in the revolutionary struggle.

System of KIM IL SUNG-ism Is Most Profound And Richest One

The system of Kim Il Sung-ism with the *Juche* idea as its quintessence is the richest and most profound, scientific and revolutionary ideological and theoretical system in human history.

The system of Kim Il Sung-ism consists of *Juche* philosophy and the following rich ideas and theories: The questions of the nature and creation of revolutionary traditions and their inheritance and development, strategic and tactical questions arising in the revolutionary struggle, such as those of the way of establishing the revolutionary power, preparatory period and decisive period of revolution, formation of the revolutionary forces, principle and tactics of leadership over the mass struggle and the united front movement, questions of method of work and style of work, questions of the Party's leadership and monolithic ideological system, laying of organisational and ideological foundations for the founding of a Party, construction of a mass-based Party and the basis of the Party work, questions of the characteristic features of the present era, the analysis of the imperialists' war strategy and the development of the international communist movement, questions of the world revolution and the socialist revolution in a country and the strategy and tactics of the world revolution, questions of the transition period from capitalism to socialism and the demarcation line of the transition period, the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat, combination of proletarian dictatorship with proletarian democracy and the state of proletarian dictatorship, questions of the basic motive power and source of the development of socialist society, transformation of the relations of production on socialist lines, socialist economic construction and socialist countryside, questions of socialist literature and art, education, language and constitution, question of the general line of socialist construction, questions of theory of scientific communism, war and military affairs, question of national-liberation people's democratic revolution and the question of revolution in a divided country and other questions covering a very broad range.

It Is Trend of Present Time to Study and Grasp KIM IL SUNG-ism

Great Kim Il Sung-ism is the international ideological trend of our era. It is turning into a powerful material force, grasping the hearts of hundreds of millions of people the world over.

Whereas it was a trend in the mid-19th century to study Marxism and it was a major trend in the early 20th century to embrace Leninism, today it is the irresistible, powerful trend of the times to study and grasp Kim Il Sung-ism.

Vitality of KIM IL SUNG-ism Which Has Struck Roots in Japanese Society As Well

Our work of studying great Kim Il Sung-ism is the course of creatively applying Kim Il Sung-ism to the realities of Japan and convincingly demonstrating its justness and great vitality.

By studying and grasping Kim Il Sung-ism we have come to have a scientific and very bright prospect for the future of Japan.

The way of our thinking and action is not only turning from the individualistic and egoistic one of the past to a collectivist one but also has changed from the past passive and negative one into the active and positive one. We are struggling with all devotion to transform the capitalist society full of contradictions and build socialist and communist society, the ideal of mankind. The high enthusiasm of defying all difficulties and voluntarily devoting oneself to any task is widely spreading in various movements throughout the country.

Great Kim Il Sung-ism will be a decisive guarantee, an important cornerstone to build a new Japan.

S. Korean Bodies Vow Anti-Japanese Resistance

South Korean public organisations —the Independence Fellowship Society, Society for Promotion of National Reunification, Society of Patriotic Martyrs' Bereaved Families, Society of Thirty-three Men's Bereaved Families, March First Fellowship Society, Society of Decoration Recipients' Bereaved Families, March First Women's Fellowship Society, Tuesday Society, Federation of Women's Electors, April Revolution Wounded Fighters' Fellowship Society, National School and June Three Young Men's Association—made public in the joint name a declaration of national salvation against Japan's invasion on March one in Seoul on the occasion of the fifty-fifth anniversary of the March One Popular Uprising, a nation-wide anti-Japanese patriotic movement.

We will take up under any circumstances the challenge of anyone who attempts to apply today the jungle law, a principle governing the old society, stressed the declaration.

Exposing the evermore intensified scheme of the Japanese militarists to make a comeback to south Korea, the declaration pointed out:

We once again declare that we are an independent nation. Particularly, we will further heighten the never-to-be-relaxed vigilance against Japan to cope with any disastrous situation.

To begin with, therefore, we urge the present "government" to alter its humiliating attitude toward Japan even now, check the economic infiltration of Japan, stop introducing pollution industry and conniving at prostitution tourism, which can never be tolerated even from the humanitarian point of view, give up the policy of encouraging the teaching of Japanese in the higher educational institutions, which will do great harm to the resisting spirit of the nation, and totally do away with the restorationist conception of Japan and the decadent Japanese way of life and fashion prevailing, above all, in the ruling circles.

There are too many things for us to censure and warn the Japanese Government.

We cannot, first of all, repress the indignation at the fact that still lingering on is the unjustifiable conception of national discrimination, an essential factor which rendered the Korea-Japan relations tragic in the past. This is patently proven by the humiliation and persecution of our compatriots in Japan. Pointing to the concrete symptoms of Japan attempting to use the Korean Peninsula as a shield, which it used as its bridgehead for the invasion of the continent in the past, we warn that Japan should give up its wild ambition at once and pay heed to the fact that the Korean Peninsula is the Korean nation's homeland which can never be deprived of by others or leased to others.

Particularly, we are resolved to explode the pent-up national sentiments and launch an allout struggle of the whole nation against Japan when Japan embodies in its south Korean policy the neo-imperialist plot to go over from economic cooperation to political domination.

Our nation underwent only sufferings historically—the pillage by Japanese barbarians early in the middle ages, the Japanese invasion of Korea in 1592 and "Korea-Japan annexation." Now that we have been awakened to steadfast national consciousness, we will decisively retaliate upon other nations without hesitation when they torment us. •

Desirous only of the progress of mankind and world peace, we will follow the trend of the times toward the full sovereignty and independence of the nation.

We once again state and warn: It is as clear as day that if the present unsound relations between south Korea and Japan continue, the subservient posture of the "government" toward Japan not being reexamined and the sinister policy of Japan toward south Korea not rectified, an unhappy situation will arise before long.

The declaration stressed:

We have drawn a conclusion that the reinvasion of Japan is the stumbling-block lying now in the way of putting an end to the centuries-old sufferings and misfortunes and building a groundwork for letting the next generation, defying the sacrifice of our present generation, enjoy a happy life in a bright world and make a proud contribution to the progress of the nation and mankind as an independent nation of the reunified country.

Therefore, we make public today the declaration of national salvation against Japan's invasion, clearly proving the national-historic necessity of the anti-Japanese resistance and pledging ourselves before the patriotic martyrs to discharge the duty of national defence as taught by them. **(KCNA)**

Anti-Pak Leaflets Scattered in Masan

Many bundles of handbills condemning the treacherous crimes of the Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors and their high-handed acts of repression were scattered in Masan area, South Kyongsang Province, south Korea, recently in the name of the "death-defying corps denouncing Pak Jung Hi" and the "committee for controlling depraved foreigners," according to "Hyokmyong Chonson," the organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

The handbill scattered in the name of the "death-defying corps denouncing Pak Jung Hi" said under the headline "Let Us Bury the Dictatorial Regime!":

"What are the 'feats' of Pak Jung Hi during his 13 years in office?

It is a grievous land of robbers where the people become poorer, left without job and food, and the five traitors become richer through illicit accumulations of fortunes!

No right to see and hear and no freedom of speaking! It is fascism and intelligence politics that hold sway.

Humiliating diplomacy and 'modernization' policy have brought dependence on Japan and loans have ruined the country. At this very moment the whole of south Korea is offered on the altar of economic animals and lewd animals.

Territorial reunification, our desire, is receding farther due to the manoeuvres to prolong the dictatorial regime.

Must we put up with this lamentable and cursed situation?

Masses of the people,

Let us bring a sledge-hammer on the 13-year-old one-man dictatorship of Pak Jung Hi!

Let us actively assist the valiant struggle of the students!

Release at once the patriotic people and students who fought for justice!

Revoke the 'emergency measures' and guarantee democracy!

An end to the policy of dependence on Japan, the policy of selling the country and the nation!

What shame it is to obtain foreign currency by selling our dear sisters? Stop prostitution tourism at once!

Cut the skyrocketing prices and guarantee people's livelihood!

Let us destroy the Pak dictatorship, the obstacle to territorial reunification!"

The handbill scattered in the name of the "committee for controlling depraved foreigners" said under the slogan "Don't Allow Japs to Play the Master!":

"The second age of governor-general's rule has begun in south Korea flooded with Japanese capital, Japanese commodities, Japanese language and Japs, Japanese fashion and Japanese way of life.

Let us drive back the Japs' capital which is out to swallow up everything—our bountiful fishing grounds, industrial property and even the seabed resources of the continental shelf!

Let us set on fire the Japanese stock companies which have fallen upon this land to reduce it to a dust bin of pollution industry and discarded industry!

Let us expel the Japanese employers, the brutes, who force our workers to slave labour and make sport of young girl workers!

Let us shower stones on and expel the tourists seeking entertainment by *kisaeng*, the lewd animals who flood into this land calling it a prostitution market!

Masses of the people faithful to this country, don't allow the 36-year-long history of shame to be repeated!

Let us overthrow the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial regime which prolongs its days by selling everything of the beautiful motherland to the Japs!

Let us join in the nation-saving struggle of the courageous students who have risen up resolutely and establish the sovereignty of the nation by putting a prompt stop to the policy of dependence on Japan!"

These handbills run through with bitter hatred for and curse upon the pro-Japanese traitors and foreign aggressors and unshakable determination not to condone their crimes threw the Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors and the Japanese militarists, their master, into extreme uneasiness and fear and powerfully inspired the south Korean people of all walks of life who are fighting undauntedly against outside forces and fascism and for democracy. **(KCNA)**

"Struggle for Korea's National Rights"

Lecture by Australian Journalist Wilfred Burchett in Stockholm

PYONGYANG June 5 (KCNA)—Australian writer and journalist Wilfred Burchett gave a lecture on the subject "The Struggle for Korea's National Rights" at the lecture meeting "Korea for Koreans" held in Stockholm on March 25 under the auspices of Utrikespolitiska Foreningen of Sweden. (Subtitles are ours.—Ed.)

★ ★

In the lecture Wilfred Burchett said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organised and led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory and liberated our country.

Giving a historical review of the fact that the reunification of Korea has not yet been realized due to the splitting policy and aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who crept into south Korea after liberation and their lackeys, Burchett proved with undeniable facts that the U.S. imperialists are the very one who split Korea and provoked an aggressive war in Korea.

Then he introduced the justness of the policy of national reunification clarified by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the sustained, sincere efforts of our Party and Government for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Stressing that the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung emerged as a great leader on the road of the national liberation struggle, Burchett said that the fame and influence of the leader spread far beyond the national boundary of Korea and his revolutionary struggle inspired the national liberation forces whenever people fought for independence.

U.S. Takeover vs. Koreans' Resistance

Noting that after the Japanese imperialists occupied Korea they introduced one of the most brutal, oppressive colonial regimes, Burchett cited many instances. He said:

Insurrections were drowned in blood-baths, the country's human and material resources were exploited in an intolerable way, ground into the military machines that Japan was building up to further her plans for the conquest of China, and then the rest of Asia. Use of the Korean language was forbidden, names had to be changed into Japanese, even the wearing of national dress was banned; exploitation descended into even the annual cropping of women's hair. Yet, the Korean people did not sit idle. Among other things, anti-Japanese guerrilla Commander Kim Il Sung (then he was called General Kim Il Sung by the people) organized and led the armed anti-Japanese struggle for 15 years in northern border area of Korea and Manchuria till victory. After 40 years of unimaginable sufferings under the Japanese, the Korean people had every right to hope for the dawning of a new life with the full exercise of their national rights, after the defeat of the Japanese. The south Korean people have still been denied this however.

Citing historical facts to expose the crime of the U.S. imperialists who divided Korea, Burchett said:

At the Potsdam Conference, it was decided that the Soviet and American forces should enter Korea to round up the Japanese forces and evacuate them back to Japan. The Soviet forces would take care of this north of the 38th Parallel up to the frontiers of China and the Soviet Union. American forces would carry out this south of the 38th Parallel.

When the Soviet Union launched its attacks against the much-vaunted, elite Japanese Kwantung Army in Manchuria on August 9, 1945, General Kim Il Sung's forces were well placed to support the Soviet landings at Chongjin in the northeast corner of Korea near the Soviet border, catching the main part of the Japanese occupation forces in a huge encircling manoeuvres. By that time also General Kim Il Sung had gradually expanded his guerrilla bases from the Korean-Manchuria border area pushing them far to the south.

Burchett continued:

By the time General MacArthur's forces arrived on September 8, 1945, the Japanese had been disarmed and rounded up everywhere in the south, except in Seoul and a few other towns.

To the dismay of the Korean patriots in the south, one of the first acts of General Hodges who commanded the U.S. forces was to order General Abe and all other Japanese officials to remain at their posts and that they be restored to office if dismissed. Furthermore, a typical MacArthur proclamation in his name was posted up all over south Korea stating that: "All powers over the territory of Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude, and the people thereof, will be for the present exercised under my authority...persons will obey my orders and orders issued under my authority...acts which disturb public peace and safety will be punished severely...for all purposes during the military control, English will be the official language...." A second proclamation provided that any person committing acts "calculated to disturb public peace and order, or prevent the administration of justice, or willfully do any act hostile to the allied forces, shall, upon conviction by a military occupation court, suffer death or such other punishment as the court may determine...."

The United States thus proceeded to set up a military occupation regime which was in total violation of the tasks outlined at the Potsdam Agreement.

A third proclamation issued in MacArthur's name in the south stated that "all laws which were in force, regulations, orders, notices or other documents issued by any former government of Korea, having the full force of law on August 9, 1945, will continue in full force and effect until repealed by express orders of the military governor of Korea...."

In other words, the only difference in the U.S. occupation regime to that of the Japanese was that English replaced Japanese as the official language.

Under American supervision, the Japanese-trained Korean police set about disbanding the people's committees—with the death penalty for any who resisted. Koreans in the south were treated as "enemies" subject to a military government infinitely more oppressive than those the U.S. Government set up in Japan, Germany or Italy.

Although the Japanese in the south were shipped back to Japan by the end of 1945, after tremendous protests from the Korean people, the Japanese police machine was kept intact and handed over to the USA's chosen "man in south Korea," Syngman Rhee, when the latter was brought back from exile in the United States.

Burchett further said:

In February 1946, a North Korean Provisional People's Committee was established and General Kim Il Sung was appointed its Chairman. The NKPPC carried out a number of urgent democratic reforms including agrarian reform and the nationalisation of the former Japan-owned enterprises. At the end of 1946, the U.S. occupation authorities started to organise a hand-picked "interim" government and "interim" legislative assembly. The leadership of the "interim" government was handed over to Syngman Rhee on a plate the following year, by which time there had been a wholesale purge of anyone suspected of being a "communist" in south Korea; advocating the unification of the country was considered sufficient "proof," whole families were arrested, tortured and even executed on suspicion of "sympathizing" with the north. These facts were testified to by organisations such as the World Federation of Trade Unions (to which both the American CIO and the British Trade Union Congress were affiliated at the time) after on-the-spot investigations. The WFTU delegates protested to the U.S. occupation authorities that: "Organised terror deprives the south Korean people of their right to exercise freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of political expression and freedom of organisation...."

Having wrecked the work of the Joint Military Commission, the U.S. took the "problem" of Korea to the U.N. where it was assured of an automatic majority for any policies it wanted to put across. In this case the organisation of separate elections in south Korea "under U.N. supervision" on May 10, 1948, thus making the line along the 38th Parallel, intended exclusively as the boundary up to which U.S. and Soviet forces should operate in their task of rounding up the Japanese occupation forces, into a permanent political boundary, was carried out entirely over the heads of the Korean people, and against their expressed wishes. That this was so was proven by the fact that delegates from all major political parties in the south—except the weak landlord-capitalist democratic party and Rhee's party which was based exclusively on the Japanese collaborators—and every social organisation of any importance, took part in a conference held in Pyongyang in April, 1948, to discuss the question of unification. The political parties from the south were right-wing and centrist, but together with the social organisations, they represented 90 per cent of all organized south Koreans.

Burchett introduced the struggle of the Korean people for smashing the reactionary separate elections forced upon south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and establishing a unified all-Korean government under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the holding of the north-south general elections on August 25, 1948, through this struggle.

He stressed that after the victorious north-south general elections, the First Session of the Supreme People's Assembly held in Pyongyang unanimously appointed the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He continued:

One of the first acts of the new assembly was to draft a request to both occupying powers announcing that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had been founded and requesting them to withdraw their occupation forces. The Soviet reply was prompt. The founding of the Republic was welcomed; Soviet troops would be withdrawn. A similar request to the U.S. commander was rejected.

Washington's Reply—Korean War

Rhee was not slow in introducing a reign of terror. Even the U.N. commission reported in August 1949 that under Rhee's "national peace protection" act, 89,710 persons had been arrested in the south in the 8 months prior to April 30, 1949. Kim Hyo Sek, Rhee's minister of the interior who fled to the north at the outbreak of war in June, 1950, estimated that between August 1945 and the start of the war on June 25, 1950, a quarter of a million people had been massacred and 600,000 imprisoned in the south during "liberation—American-style."

Burchett cited concrete historical facts to expose that the U.S. imperialists are the provoker of the aggressive war in Korea. He said:

According to my own, still incomplete investigations, the war started in fact in August-September, 1949, and not in June 1950. Repeated attacks were made along key sections of the 38th Parallel throughout the summer of 1949, by Rhee's forces, aiming at securing jump-off positions for a full-scale invasion of the north. Important heights were seized in the western and central sectors during that period and deep penetrations into north Korean territory were made in the eastern sector. Some key positions in the Haeju area in the west were held for several months. On June 5, three weeks before the official start of the war, the head of the U.S. military mission Brigadier General W.L. Roberts gave an interview to Marguerite Higgins of the New York "Herald Tribune," in which he revealed, among other things, that "I've got at least 13 to 14 Americans with every division. They work with the Korean officers... They live right with them there in the field and at the front and stay with them in battle and rest periods...." This was the first admission that there was a "front" and battles in which U.S. officers had taken part. What happened later was simply that the north Korean forces decided that things had gone far enough and that the next assault by Rhee forces would be repulsed; that—having exhausted all possibilities of a peaceful solution—those forces would be chased back and the south liberated. June 25, 1950 was the day, on which that next major assault took place. North Korean militia forces along the frontier having repulsed the attack in most places except in the Haeju sector in the west, the regular army of the DPRK, rapidly built up since the establishment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, then went into action with the results that are now part of history.

What is not as well known, are the last minute efforts by Comrade Kim Il Sung to avoid such an armed conflict. As the storm clouds gathered and Syngman Rhee openly boasted that he would "occupy Pyongyang within 3 days" and up to the borders of Manchuria (in an interview with the vice-president of United Press), renewed efforts were made to avoid a fratricidal war. In early June, Pyongyang offered cooperation with all politicians in the south, except Syngman Rhee and 7 other notorious collaborators with the Japanese and the U.S. A personal invitation was issued to 300 members of the south Korean parliament and other prominent leaders to take part in another unification conference. By then the frontier along the 38th Parallel had been closed. Pyongyang Radio announced the invitations would be delivered by two delegates and a journalist at a point on the 38th Parallel at a specified date and hour. They were met by a hail of machine-gun fire, one of the delegates being wounded. They were instructed however to press on and deliver the invitations in Seoul. Nothing is known of their final fate, except that they were arrested and tortured.

On June 19, the Supreme People's Assembly in Pyongyang proposed to the national assembly in Seoul that the two bodies join together and achieve peaceful reunification of the country. The reply was the assault from the south at dawn on June 25, 1950 and the powerful counter-offensive launched by the north a few hours later. Just about a year later, I was based for two and a half years in Kaesong, a few kilometres south of the 38th Parallel, where some of the heaviest fighting on a vital sector of the front started. I had ample time to question local residents as to who fired the first shots. They had no doubts south Korean troops, in large numbers had moved into Kaesong during the first half of June, and to positions immediately north of the city on the evening of June 24. Early risers saw them moving up the mountain behind the city just before dawn, accompanied by artillery barrages. Two or three hours later they were running back, throwing away arms and tearing off uniforms. While the Seoul press and radio was announcing a glorious advance of the south Korean puppet army on Pyongyang, Syngman Rhee and his American wife, taking with them most of the country's gold reserves, fled by plane to Tokyo, on the afternoon of June 26. Rhee had boasted that he would occupy Pyongyang within 3 days. In fact it was Seoul which was liberated in 3 days. Within 6 weeks, the Korean People's Army had liberated 90 per cent of the territory and 92 per cent of the population of south Korea. Hundreds of thousands of young people joined the KPA as it swept south. Hundreds of thousands more formed guerrilla units to harass the enemy rear. The U.S. 24th division rushed across from Japan to stem the advance was cut to pieces, its commander, General Dean, among the captured.

The rest is history. U.S. massive intervention under the "U.N." flag. MacArthur's ill-fated attempt to carry the war to China and achieve his ambition of restoring Chiang Kai-shek to power. His sacking by Truman, not for having attempted it but for having failed. Despite the most merciless use of air power that the world had seen until that time, the United States failed in its aim of bringing the Korean people to their knees. They bombed Korea north of the 38th Parallel until virtually not a single building was left standing. In the capital, Pyongyang, then a city of 400,000 people only two small buildings were left intact. When buildings were destroyed, the U.S. air force operating in the name of the "U.N." turned its attention to dams and irrigation projects. These attacks, without precedent in warfare, were aimed at the direct death by drowning of thousands of Korean civilians and indirectly at the death of millions by mass starvation and famine. They were aimed at destroying the whole irrigation system on which depended north Korean rice crops—the staple food of Koreans. It was the first time these dams had been attacked since the war started. The excuse given by the air force was that they were intended to start floods to wash away any bridges and roads they had been unable to put out of action by normal bombing methods. In one raid alone, in which a total of 36 B-26 bombers were used in four waves against the Sunan Dam, more than 450 peasants were drowned, 70 villages were flooded and 5,000 people made homeless. The planes returned day after day to bomb and strafe the peasants and workers up to their waists in mud and water desperately trying to block the breaches. Later, the raids were extended to include bombing and strafing attacks on refuge camps and against any villages in well-known rice-growing centres, no matter how far removed from industrial or transportation facilities. The raids started on May 14, 1953, and continued until the end of the month at a time when the dams and reservoirs were at their maximum capacity after the spring thaws.

In June 1950, U.S. imperialist warmonger Dulles came to the 38th Parallel, inspected the preparations for a war of aggression in Korea and gave his final approval to the scheme for igniting a war of aggression against the northern half of the DPRK.

Pyongyang's Bar Association Prosecutes Kim Dae Jung "Trial"

PYONGYANG, Jun. 5 (KCNA)—The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique must stop at once their dastardly "trial" row against Kim Dae Jung and intrigues to inflict penalties upon him and immediately guarantee him freedom of movement for peaceful reunification and all other political activities.

The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association demanded this in a statement dated June 4.

The statement says: The south Korean fascist elements have completely sealed up the political activities of Kim Dae Jung and put him to all manner of persecution, keeping him under house arrest for a long time. And, all of a sudden, they ordered him to appear in the murderous court on preposterous charges of "violation of the election law" and "warned" him that if he failed to comply with this order, he would be arrested and jailed.

The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association brands the Pak Jung Hi clique's fascist repression of south Korean democratic figure Kim Dae Jung as a high-handed, illegal act of wantonly trampling down humanitarianism and the unbiased idea of the law, an outright challenge to the patriotic democratic forces of south Korea aspiring after democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country and an intolerable insult to the world public opinion, which respects human rights and social justice, and bitterly denounces it in the name of the entire Korean people.

As for Kim Dae Jung, he is an opposition man who had carried on his activities for political freedom and rights in south Korea.

In 1971 he ran for "presidency" on the New Democratic Party ticket and called for the disbandment of the "Central Intelligence Agency," dissolution of the "homeland defence reserve forces," north-south intercourse and peaceful reunification. This earned him 5.4 million votes, or 46 per cent of the total, in the puppet presidential election. This posed a great threat to the Pak Jung Hi clique.

On August 8 last year they perpetrated international gangsterism by kidnapping him in the heart of Tokyo, Japan.

The terrorism in which the Pak Jung Hi fascist group spirited Kim Dae Jung to south Korea in broad daylight by letting loose all the "C.I.A." agents in south Korea, the United States and Japan and mobilizing even a warship, was a graver violation of human rights and an unheard-of violation of international law and international practice.

Precisely for this reason this hideous criminal act of the Pak Jung Hi clique has invited the unanimous protest and condemnation from the entire Korean people and the Japanese people and world progressive peoples and personages of judicial circles and they had no alternative but to oust Li Hu Rak from the post of Director of the puppet "Central Intelligence Agency," unable to hide any longer their color as the real criminal.

Nevertheless, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique have put Kim Dae Jung under nearly ten month-long house arrest and forced upon him a virtual life in prison without iron bars, forbidding him from any contact with outside under a double and treble surveillance and control of policemen and agents.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, not content with this, have gone the length of falling into a fascist frenzy to kill a guiltless person on charges of violation of the "election law," faking up a "case" out of things 7 or 8 years ago.

This is the climax of the fascist hangmen's terrorism against Kim Dae Jung and a political gangsterism of the rogues trampling down everything—laws, public opinion and reason.

As for the so-called "election law" which the south Korean fascist elements are again croaking about, it is nothing but an illegal fraudulent document which is not worth discussion at all from judicial point of view. It ignores even elementary demands of the norms of the law and completely denies people's will.

The craftiness of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist repression of Kim Dae Jung lies in that they are committing this barbarity at a time when the voices of peoples at home and abroad are becoming louder in condemning the gangsters for faking up the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" and scheming to inflict penalties upon numerous patriotic students and democratic figures and broad public opinion at home and abroad is demanding the "exit" of Kim Dae Jung.

As clear as daylight is the aim sought by the Pak Jung Hi clique in their new fascist repression of democratic figure Kim Dae Jung, challenging the patriotic democratic forces of south Korea.

They seek to completely remove Kim Dae Jung from the political scene, threaten and stifle the anti-dictatorial, democratic forces of south Korea, bolster up the shaking "revitalized" fascist dictatorship, realise their wild ambition for long-term office and perpetuate the national split.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"If the south Korean puppet clique do not renounce the outdated way of thinking that they are following now but persist in the dirty act of betraying the country and the nation, going against the historical trend, they will not be able to find a way out."

If the Pak Jung Hi clique persist in their brutal suppression of democratic figure Kim Dae Jung, keep intensifying their reactionary offensive against the patriotic and democratic forces of south Korea and obdurately resorting to the manoeuvres for division and treacheries, defying the strong condemnation from the Korean people and the world progressive people, they will be sternly judged by history and people and meet their doom.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's brutal terrorism against Kim Dae Jung has been committed from the beginning in tripartite conspiracy—with the U.S. and Japanese imperialists.

The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries have to bear responsibility as accomplices in the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case and as the criminals who hampered the fair settlement of this case and deserve strong denunciation by world public opinion.

DPRK's Moves for Peace & Reunification

Burchett referred to the struggle waged by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK after the armistice to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Eventually the USA delegates were forced to conclude the Panmunjom truce negotiations, and a ceasefire was signed on July 27, 1953. A demarcation line was fixed roughly along the 38th Parallel where the war started, with the DPRK holding territory south of the parallel in the western sector, the "U.N." command holding approximately the same amount north of the parallel in the eastern sector.

The ceasefire agreement provided for discussions on the withdrawal of foreign troops and steps towards the reunification of the country, within 3 months of the ceasefire. But within 12 days the U.S.A. and Rhee regime had violated the ceasefire agreement by signing a bilateral agreement providing for the indefinite stationing of U.S. troops in south Korea and the provision of U.S. military bases there for an indefinite period. 21 years later the U.S. still has bases and troops in south Korea.

Ever since the signing of the ceasefire agreement in July 1953, there have been innumerable attempts by the DPRK to transform that agreement into a peace treaty and to bring about a step-by-step reunification of the country. But at the international conference at Geneva in April, 1954, the United States and the Seoul regime, adamantly refused to consider any proposals aimed at self-determination for the Korean people. At the Geneva Conference, the United States again tried to shelter behind the flag of the United Nations, by demanding elections to be held in the north under "U.N." auspices. This sounded fine for public consumption, but as the "U.N." was a belligerent in the Korean War, spreading its authority over the DPRK north of the battleline would have accorded it a victory which it was unable to obtain on the battlefield. The DPRK position was that nation-wide elections should be held under the supervision of the same Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, set up to supervise the ceasefire. At the moment when the profile of a settlement seemed in sight, the U.S.A. and its western allies applied the "guillotine" to the Geneva Conference debate and the country remained divided.

Many proposals have been made from Pyongyang aimed at settling the question of reunification in the most democratic and reasonable way. Premier (now President) Kim Il Sung proposed that nation-wide elections should be held, with all political parties free to campaign in both parts of the country, to elect a unified democratic government. As the population of the south remains about 10 million more than in the north, the Seoul regime should have had no fears on the score of numbers. The fear, of course, was how those numbers would cast their votes. As this fairest of all solutions was rejected, the north proposed transitional measures. It was proposed that a confederation of north and south Korea could be set up by establishing first a supreme national committee, comprised of an equal number of representatives appointed by both sides, leaving intact for the time being the existing social and political systems of the DPRK and the ROK (Republic of Korea) in the south. The supreme national committee however could coordinate in a unified way economic and cultural developments and could represent Korea as a whole in external affairs. This was also rejected. The DPRK then suggested setting up an economic committee, independent of political affairs, to handle trade and economic affairs between north and south. When this was also rejected, as far back as 1964, the DPRK offered to share with south Korea some of the economic gains of the astounding economic progress in the north. This was refused. Politicians and journalists in the south advocating acceptance were arrested by the Pak Jung Hi dictatorship (which succeeded that of Syngman Rhee after the latter was thrown out of the country by a people's uprising in April 1960) and some of them were executed.

Proposals similar to those outlined above were repeated when delegations of north and south met, in accordance with the north-south joint statement of July 4, 1972 which initiated negotiations towards normalising north-south relations. But all such proposals have fallen on deaf ears. It soon became clear that Pak Jung Hi had accepted negotiations only to deceive public opinion in the south and behind the facade of the talks, he strengthened his dictatorship by suspending the constitution in October 1972, declaring martial law and intensifying political repression.

The fact that Pak Jung Hi named the head of the south Korean CIA as head of his delegation was a pointer to the real aim of Seoul in agreeing to the talks.

President KIM Il SUNG's Package Proposal on One Korea

The complete lack of sincerity of the Seoul regime was exposed however, when Pak Jung Hi proposed on June 23, 1973 that both Koreas should be admitted to the United Nations, thus perpetuating the division of the country in the most definitive way. On the eve of that same day, President Kim Il Sung countered with a five-point proposal on reunification providing for a single representation for the Confederal Republic of Koryo (the ancient name of the country) pending the completion of reunification.

The reunification talks have produced nothing except to reveal to the Korean people who champions the cause of reunification and who is responsible for blocking the slightest progress in this respect. The demagogic position of the Seoul regime was shown again recently by their proposal to sign a "non-aggression pact" with the DPRK. In a speech welcoming the visit of Algerian President Houari Boumedienne to Pyongyang, President Kim Il Sung exposed the absurdity of such a proposal:

"As is generally known to the world," he said, "it is not the south Korean authorities but the U.S. commander acting as 'U.N. commander' who holds the commanding power over the south Korean armed forces and it is also the U.S. imperialists who have their grip on guns, rifles and all other means of war. Under these conditions it is utterly ridiculous for the empty-handed south Korean rulers to propose to us to conclude a 'non-aggression pact,' leaving the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces to stay in south Korea. Their proposal is not worth discussing at all.

In view of the fact that the south Korean authorities still persist in splitting machinations, we can hardly believe that they came out to the dialogue in good faith to achieve reunification." President Kim Il Sung then made another new proposal, to take the question of reunification straight to the whole people.

"That is why we think that for its peaceful solution the question of reunification of the country should not be discussed only between the authorities of the north and the south, but be referred to the entire nation for discussion.

In this connection, we propose once again to convene a great national congress or a north-south political consultative meeting participated in by the representatives of all political parties and social organisations and personages of all strata in the north and the south, apart from the existing North-South Coordination Commission. This is the only way for realizing the reunification of Korea."

In a long discussion with President Kim Il Sung in August of last year, after detailing many of the political proposals made during the sessions of the coordination commission, the President also spoke of very concrete offers for economic cooperation made

(Continued on page 4)

S. Korean Workers Will Fight It Out, Upholding Banner of Anti-Imperialism, Anti-Fascism

S. Korean Addresses Moscow World Trade Unions Confab

PYONGYANG, Jun. 8 (KCNA)—The Fifth Conference of the Trade Unions International of Textile, Clothing, Leather and Fur Workers opened in Moscow on June 2, according to a report.

Attending the conference on invitation were Choe Yong Su and Kim Su Nam, delegates of south Korean workers.

Choe Yong Su, one of the two delegates of south Korean workers attending the international conference for the first time on behalf of the south Korean working class after breaking through the strict cordon of military fascist suppression of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique, made a speech at the morning session of June 3, the second day of the conference.

His speech indicting the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial enslavement and the reinvasion manoeuvres of Japanese militarism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's treacheries and recounting the miserable plight of the south Korean workers and their anti-U.S., national salvation struggle aroused great interest of delegates of many countries of the world to the conference.

Touching upon the miserable conditions of the south Korean toiling masses, he said: the south Korean toiling masses are subjected to all manner of national insult and a double or treble exploitation and oppression and trampled underfoot most savagely in the medieval dark society of south Korea where the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and fascist traitors run roughshod.

We south Korean workers hired in the light industrial domain are denied elementary vital rights and right to strike for better working conditions, to say nothing of the freedom of forming a trade union to defend their rights and interests. They are forced to unconditional submission and exploitation.

Such evil laws as the "anti-communist law" which can never be found in any other countries of the world are enforced in south Korea by the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique, posing a constant threat to the people. We workers are thrown into prison, if they venture a word yearning for freedom and those who merely utter the words of "peaceful reunification" are tried and meted out penalties on charges of "high treason."

We south Korean workers who face the constant danger of standing in the "dock," totally denied political rights under the military fascist suppression, are in a very miserable condition economically.

Subjected to blood-sucking exploitation by Japanese monopoly capital on top of the U.S. imperialists' colonial plunder and to exploitation by domestic comprador capitalists, we south Korean workers are made commodities selling labour force and dying tragic deaths in slave labour, hunger and diseases.

Like workers in other domains, the textile, clothing, leather and other light industrial workers of south Korea are forced to slave labour for 14 to 18 hours a day.

The villainous employers seeing eye to eye with the Pak Jung Hi gang make no scruple of forcing us workers to take drugs to keep us from dozing and suck the last drop of our blood. The brutes are, in this way, driving them hard for 20 hours a day.

In March last year, a 17-year-old girl worker of a yarn twisting mill in Seoul worked for three consecutive days without relief after drinking water mixed with awakening drug. She was so exhausted that her hair was caught by the loom and she met a tragic death. Such tragic accident is a daily occurrence in south Korea.

Now in south Korea, 1.5 million women workers are administered awakening drugs and forced to slave labour.

Beside being subjected to slave labour which is too tough for them to bear, the south Korean workers are dying of occupational diseases resulting from polluted air, noise and dimness and other harmful working conditions.

Seventy-two per cent of the south Korean workers are hard of hearing and ambloyopia and dullness cases and 80 per cent of the women workers are suffering from occupational diseases. And 100 per cent of those hired in the domain of heavy and chemical industries are suffering from such horrible diseases as heart diseases and anemia resulting from hot temperature and toxication by noxious substance. This well tells the deplorable health conditions of the south Korean workers today.

No medical treatment is ensured for us south Korean workers. Even if we may fall ill, we cannot say a word about illness because this gives the employers an excuse to sack us.

The position of female workers is more miserable. When they get married or have a baby, they will be fired at once.

Though the south Korean workers are driven hard like a beast of burden under the worst condition, they are paid paltry wages less than one-third of the minimum living cost. How can the poor workers subsist?

We south Korean working class are now groaning in the miserable position. But we are living with a firm confidence in the bright morrow of victory and glory. With this faith and will we are staunchly resisting those engaged in aggression and treachery, fearing neither prison nor gallows. Because there is for us the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the savior of freedom and liberation and the great sun of the nation, and he brightly lights the road ahead of our struggle with the rays of the great *Juche* idea.

The ardent desire of us south Korean working class to live in the embrace of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, adoring and attending him, is the loftiest sentiments cherished in our hearts for half a century since he personally organized and guided the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle against brigandish Japanese imperialism.

As we have this desire we reverently hold him in high esteem as the sun of the nation and valiantly turn out to a sacred struggle for liberating ourselves from capital's exploitation and oppression, taking the strategy and tactics of revolution laid down by him as a weapon of struggle.

Even under the terror-ridden military fascist repression we are courageously waging the just national salvation struggle to overthrow the colonial fascist ruling system of U.S. imperialism, establish a new social system in which the workers, peasants and all other exploited and oppressed masses of people become the master of the country and all people lead a happy life and to realize as early as possible the cause of national reunificacion, the cherished desire of the nation.

This just struggle of us working class in south Korea is closely linked with the mass struggle of youths, students and masses of the people of all other strata against outside forces and fascism and for democracy and, in the course of this struggle we working class are growing reliably to be the main force of the south Korean revolution.

Delegate Choe Yong Su expressed deep thanks in the name of the south Korean working class to the World Federation of Trade Unions and Trade Unions International of Textile, Clothing, Leather and Fur Workers and the trade union organisations of various countries of the world for their invariable firm solidarity for the south Korean working class and people in the struggle for freedom and liberation and the country's reunification.

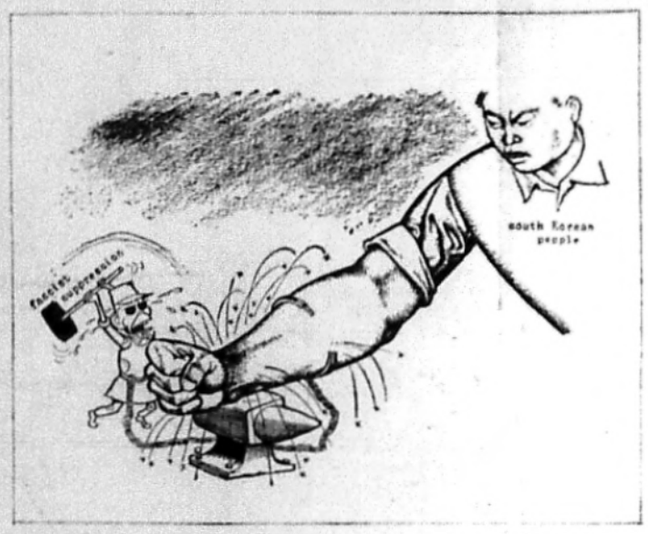
He continued:

Arduous is our struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of world imperialism and the chieftain of aggression and war.

However, we south Korean working class who have been subjected to all manner of national oppression and exploitation under the colonial and fascist terror rule of the foreign imperialists and their stooges for a long time, cannot stop the anti-imperialist struggle even for a moment or step back from the road of this sacred struggle.

We south Korean working class will continue to fight staunchly holding higher the unfurled banner against imperialism and fascism and for national salvation, till we clear a half of our beloved country of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, smash the reinvasion of the Japanese militarists and completely realize national sovereignty throughout the country, till we overthrow the pro-U.S., pro-Japanese dictatorial regime of the Pak Jung Hi clique and establish genuine people's power.

I express the hope that the Trade Unions International of Textile, Clothing, Leather and Fur Workers and Trade Union organisations of all countries of the world will extend more positive support to and firm solidarity with the just struggle of us south Korean working class and people who are in the fighting ranks of the world working class and raise higher their militant voices to force the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of south Korea and frustrate the reinvasion of the Japanese militarists and put an end to the fascist suppression by the Pak Jung Hi clique in order to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of our country.



Try and Punish Pak Jung Hi, Not Kim Dae Jung

From June 5 the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique are "trying" democratic figure Kim Dae Jung with an eye to inflicting a penalty upon him. This is another despicable reactionary offensive of the Pak Jung Hi military gangsters against the political opponents and a product of their desperate efforts to quell anti-"government" sentiments and realize their wild ambition for long-term office at all costs.

The Pak Jung Hi gang of murderers is working round the clock to punish democratic figure Kim Dae Jung and other opposition politicians on charges of violations of the so-called "law on presidential and national assembly elections." But Kim Dae Jung himself declared that he would "prove all the charges brought against me to be groundless." As he stated, the charges are a sheer fabrication and no more than a pretext to impose penalties upon democratic figures and opposition politicians.

As for the 1967 "national assembly elections" and the 1971 "presidential and national assembly elections" the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are using as a pretext for their "court actions", the "election law" was violated at that time not by Kim Dae Jung and other opposition politicians. The course of these "elections" proved that it was none other than the Pak Jung Hi clique who fabricated their "victory" through an unheard-of fascist repression, fraud and swindle and it is also the Pak Jung Hi military gangsters who must be tried and punished.

The Pak Jung Hi clique laid a "legal groundwork" for the "third term of presidential office" in a burglarious way and cooked up their "victory" in the "elections" in 1971.

Then, Pak Jung Hi, completely put on the defensive in the election campaign against Kim Dae Jung, opposition "presidential candidate," cried over the radio: "I have not a spark of desire to remain in office indefinitely. If I seek long-term office, you people may fall upon me with daggers in your hands. If you people give me an opportunity of winning the election for the last time, I will fulfil without fail 100 commitments which I have made."

But in October, 1972, one year after that time, this gangster staged the "October revitalization" farce.

The world knows that the "October revitalization" farce staged by him in a terror-ridden atmosphere after proclaiming an "extraordinary martial law" on top of the "state of emergency" declared earlier was to seek his long-term office. Through this he seized all powers to commit every manner of treacheries and fascist outrages in a more undisguised way and paved the way for his "lifetime presidency" without "election" by empowering the "national conference for unification," a reptile organization made of his servants, to "elect president" as he found it more difficult to win the "presidential election" even with fraud and swindle.

This stark fact proves right Kim Dae Jung's statement made at the time of 1971 "elections" that "there is the fear that south Korea may lose the mutual independence of three powers and go in the direction of generalissimo" and "this will be the last time to directly elect president." Pak Jung Hi puppet clique took a court action against Kim Dae Jung simply because of this statement expressing his political views as a politician.

The Pak Jung Hi bandits are trying to punish Kim Dae Jung because at the time of the 1971 "elections" he said "the Republican Party forged 1,200,000 ballots" and to inflict penalties upon opposition politicians because they exposed the "election" fraud of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

In fact, it was the Pak Jung Hi clique themselves who rigged their "victory" in the 1971 "elections" in violation of even the deceptive and reactionary "election law" of south Korea. In the "elections" Kim Dae Jung and many other opposition political figures were subjected to harsher persecution than ever before.

As for Kim Dae Jung, when he was "running for president," he got several telephone calls and letters threatening that "he shall be killed if he refuses to retire from the political life and live a quiet life." Attempts were made on his life by throwing explosives into the court of his house and hitting his car.

More vicious and shameless were fascist acts the Pak Jung Hi clique committed on the "election" day and their swindles in voting and ballot-counting.

A south Korean publication exposed at that time that over 280,000 "scrutineers" of the Republican Party let loose by the Pak Jung Hi clique perpetrated fraudulent voting in all polling stations and the total number of ballots forged in this way reached 3 million, not 1.2 million asserted by Kim Dae Jung.

It is also a known fact that the Pak Jung Hi clique had prepared to stage a military coup d'etat by mobilizing the "capital garrison command" and "26th division" in case they fail to attain their criminal ambition for long-term office even with such repression and fraudulence.

Indeed, the 1971 puppet "presidential and national assembly elections" which put into the shade the ill-famed "March 15 fraudulent elections" of Syngman Rhee were "three-dimensional fraudulent elections" where terror and irregularities held sway and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's desperate political terrorism and swindle were rampant. The "elections" were a sheer masquerade for the "victory" of the puppet clique.

All facts irrefutably showed that the defeat of "presidential candidate" Kim Dae Jung in the "elections" by a slight margin was a result of repression and fraudulence by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

With nothing can the Pak Jung Hi military gangsters justify their criminal intention to inflict a punishment upon Kim Dae Jung through murderous trial on charges of "election law violations," distorting the stark fact and reversing black and white.

The article stresses:

The Pak Jung Hi clique are trying to bridge over their inextricable crisis and seek a way out by repressing and punishing the south Korean patriotic people, youth and students and all the political oppositions in a fascistic way. But this is a foolish trick.

It is none other than the Pak Jung Hi clique who must be sternly judged and punished.

Japan's Interference in DPRK-Australia Ties

Reportedly, the Japanese militarists recently dared to "suggest" that the Australian Government defer its recognition of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arguing that the former's recognition of the DPRK would "weaken" the "stand" of the south Korean puppet clique and the like. This action taken by the Japanese Government is another naked manifestation of its hostile policy against our country and this is certainly a very bad act.

This shows how bitterly the Japanese ruling quarters hate the daily rising international position of our country and how desperately they work to check this and how meanly they are defending the south Korean puppet clique standing further isolated and repudiated internationally.

The Japanese Government's meddling in the question of the opening of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and Australia in this or that way is a haughty act of trampling underfoot the elementary norms to be respected in the international relations and a wanton interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign states, which can never be tolerated.

The Japanese ruling quarters are much upset by the fact that the machinations of theirs and the U.S. imperialists to isolate internationally and stifle the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have gone totally bankrupt and the international authority of the DPRK is rising immensely and the existence of the south Korean puppet "regime" is shaking to its very foundation. The Japanese ruling quarters' dastard manoeuvre in their attempt to defend the south Korean puppets is intended to hold in check these developments and, at the same time, to step up their reinvasion of south Korea, conducted by the Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors.

The Japanese reactionary ruling quarters regard as their most dependable guide in realizing their reinvasion of south Korea gangster Pak Jung Hi, a hand-raised despicable lackey of the Japanese imperialists who served for the Japanese "emperor" as an officer of the Japanese army in the past and a wicked dual stooge of imperialism who became a faithful agent of the U.S. imperialists after August 15 and a traitor. This is the reason why they zealously patronize the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and are trying to please the latter with regard to the question of the opening of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and Australia.

The shameless suggestion made by the Japanese ruling quarters to the Australian Government and other acts of interference are mean acts subservient to the U.S. imperialists and sinister and vicious acts directly linked with the aggressive design of Japanese militarism to step up its reinvasion of south Korea.

But the Australian Deputy Foreign Minister declared that the Australian Government would act, indifferent to the "suggesion" of the Japanese Government.

This is a proper stand of a sovereign state.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the only legitimate state representing the will of the entire Korean people.

No matter how hard the Japanese militarists and the U.S. imperialists may try to undermine the daily rising international authority of the DPRK ignoring this hard fact, it is of no avail.

The Japanese ruling circles had better look squarely at the trend of the times and behave with discretion.

Earlier, Willesee, Foreign Minister of Australia, made public a statement vehemently denouncing the south Korean puppet clique for interfering in the internal affairs of Australia some time ago, according to a report from Canberra.

In his statement he roundly denounced the south Korean puppet clique for letting their "ambassador" in Canberra interfere with the stand of Australia for recognizing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He resolutely declared: "Australia would not be put under pressure by any country."

Flaying their interference Australian dailies sarcastically remarked that they "do not know how to respect even the diplomatic usage."

(Continued from page 3)

by the DPRK. **"We said:—Why send your workers abroad to places like West Germany and Brazil, when we could give them work? Why import iron ore at high costs from abroad when there is plenty for all Korea in the north. Send your workers to us, we will give them equipment and they can mine the iron ore and send it south—as much as you want, without cost. They refused. On another occasion after heavy human and material losses from floods in the south, we said: 'We now have much experience in irrigation and flood-prevention works. We will send you engineers and equipment. They can work under your orders wherever you need them.' 'No' was the reply. 'Communism would flow with the irrigation waters.' We also suggested that the south Korean fishermen come and fish in our waters. They are having a bad time in the south because Japan has exported many of its pollution-making industries to south Korea. The waters are polluted and this has had a disastrous effect on fishing. 'We are one nation. There is plenty of fish for all in the northern waters,' we said. But they refused. So they have refused every concrete proposal towards normalizing relations."**

The fact that the Seoul regime prefers to turn to the United States and Japan for its economic development instead of sharing the benefits of the extraordinary economic development in the north is also typical. As is the fact of allowing Japanese industry to exploit cheap south Korean manpower—a south Korean industrial worker is paid about one-third the wage of his Japanese counterpart—in Japanese factories in south Korea, the output of most of which is exported.

After introducing the grand ten major goals of economic construction set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the 8th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Burchett said:

That such aims are feasible is a triumph for President Kim Il Sung's policy of "*Juche*"—or self-reliance in all fields of economic, political and other activities. A glance at the new target figures shows a planned rate of industrial growth which no Western state can match. The fulfilling of these targets will, at some point or another, provide an irresistible magnet for reunification.

The only factor which can prevent them being realised is if there are renewed hostilities. The Government of the DPRK maintains the highest state of vigilance in this respect.

351st MAC Meet Held

U.S. Military Dismantlement Urged

PANMUNJOM, Jun. 7 (KCNA)—The 351st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission is now in session at Panmunjom at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting Major General Kim Poong Sup, senior member of our side, lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the U.S. imperialists' criminal act of having introduced a squadron of sophisticated fighter-bombers into south Korea in wanton violation of the preamble of the Armistice Agreement and its paragraph 13D and called it to task for this.

The AA strictly provides that the introduction into Korea of any reinforcing weapons and combat equipment shall be prohibited during the period of the armistice.

The U.S. imperialists, however, announced that they would newly bring a squadron of sophisticated "F-4 Phantom" fighter-bombers from Thailand to south Korea and are ranting that as these fighter planes are "higher performance" planes, the effect will be "a greater U.S. fighter capability" in south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists also announced that in the future there would be "some shift" of U.S. imperialists, armed forces of aggression from Taiwan.

The senior member of our side stressed: We can not but take a very serious view of the fact that the U.S. imperialists are introducing sophisticated fighter-bombers into south Korea on a big scale.

He strongly demanded the enemy side immediately stop the U.S. imperialist aggressors' new reinforcement of armed forces and take out of Korea all the lethal weapons and combat equipment already introduced illegally into south Korea.

At the meeting Major General Kim Poong Sup, senior member of our side, also lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the recent various frantic and hostile provocative acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique patronized by them against the northern half of our Republic in the air, on the ground and at sea and called the enemy side to account for this.

Between around 12:07 hours and 12:27 hours on May 17 and between about 13:10 hours and 13:18 hours on May 27, the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the sky above the MDL to commit espionage acts against the northern half of the Republic flying from the west to the east.

The south Korean puppet army at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists infiltrated destroyers into the waters in the vicinity of 37 degrees 48 minutes N, 124 degress 50 minutes E at around 13:00 hours on May 21 and in the vicinity of 37 degrees 51 minutes N, 124 degrees 49 minutes E at about 11:15 hours on May 28 to commit espionage and hostile acts against our side.

The south Korean puppet clique have infiltrated various naval vessels including destroyers, PCs and LSTs into our western coastal waters off Changsan-gott, Dungsan-gott and Haeju to commit espionage and hostile acts against our side on scores of occasions since the 349th meeting of this commission.

Around 16:00 hours on May 15 the south Korean puppet army committed a provocative act of firing 100-odd rounds of bullets with light machineguns and automatic rifles toward our side from the spot 150 metres south of 4 MDL marker No. 0110 not far from this conference area.

Besides, from May 13 to 30, the south Korean puppet army committed provocations of firing more than 170 rounds of M-16 automatic rifle bullets toward our side on 10 occasions.

The south Korean puppet clique have also kept committing criminal acts of illegally bringing various types of heavy equipment and weapons into the DMZ.

The south Korean puppet clique are also persisting in their criminal acts of reconnoitering our area by dispatching military aircraft into the air above the DMZ.

Washington Reveals War Intent on Korea

Such notorious warlike servants of U.S. imperialism as the U.S. State Secretary, U.S. Defence Secretary and Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, speaking at the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee on June 5, cried that the Korean Peninsula is "in the period of tension" and "possibility of dispute still remains in Korea" and raved that they could not withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces from south Korea because the withdrawal would "endanger" peace in the Far East, according to a report.

These shameless gangsters also talked about increasing military aid to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique under the signboard of "balance of forces" in Korea and had the cheek to rant that this would "contain the threat of southward invasion" and "promote" the north-south dialogue.

All these clamours clearly disclose the sinister intention of the U.S. imperialists to keep a hold on south Korea as their permanent colony and military base and step up preparations for new war of aggression in Korea.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Adopting the double-faced tactics under the 'Nixon doctrine,' the United States is not willing to desist from its manoeuvrings to instigate south Korea's bellicose elements to make Koreans fight Koreans, perpetuate the division of Korea and create two Koreas, even after the north-south joint statement was made public and the dialogue started between the two parts of Korea."

The gangsters are continuously introducing their armed forces of aggression to south Korea and committing reckless provocations on the one hand and zealously arming the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique on the other in accordance with the notorious "Nixon doctrine" to instigate them actively to a war gamble against the northern half of the DPRK.

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, encouraged by the U.S. imperialists, are vociferously clamouring about the "threat of southward invasion" and getting frantic with the manoeuvres to keep the nation split indefinitely and unleash another war, while intensifying the unheard-of fascist repression of the south Korean people.

All these ill-boding developments in our country patently show that the domestic and foreign splitters are virtually turning back the north-south relations to the state before the announcement of the north-south joint statement and leading the situation to the brink of war.

The outbursts of the American warmongers show how wild the U.S. imperialists are running to attain the aggressive aim of the "Nixon doctrine" by perpetuating the division of Korea and, furthermore, igniting another fratricidal war in Korea.

Their clamours about the "threat of southward invasion," "balance of forces" and "promotion" of the north-south dialogue are nothing but a foolish trick to justify their criminal manoeuvres and divert the attention of the people elsewhere.

No trick can veil the wicked nature of the U.S. imperialists who are whetting a sword for aggression behind the curtain of "peace."

Seoul Clique Nix Visa to U.S. Scribe

Foreign press reports from Washington on June 5 said that an entry visa to south Korea for Elizabeth Pond, a Tokyo correspondent for the U.S. "Christian Science Monitor," was revoked.

In this connection an official of the U.S. State Department said on June 5: "We regret any infringement on the right of the press to report freely." He added that a "U.S. protest" was made to the south Korean puppet government.

Pointing to the reason why an entry visa for Pond was revoked by the Pak Jung Hi clique, "Jiji" of Japan recalled that in her article from Seoul which was carried in the May 22 issue of the "Christian Science Monitor" under the headline "South Korea's New Troubles," Pond exposed the crimes of the traitor Pak Jung Hi.

In the article Pond pointed out:

"The President—who received his training from the Japanese and was an officer in the Japanese Imperial Army—still has the old Japanese military mentality.

"Yet now President Pak 'calls anyone who opposes the government a Communist' according to one Western observer here. He has even decreed a possible death sentence for students demonstrating against his administration.

"The director of the Korean CIA has publicly charged that Christian students who demonstrated against the government a month ago were Communist led. And privately investigators have indicated to some Christian clergy now in jail that they too would be charged with pro-Communist activity.

"Such a charge is totally discounted by both American and Japanese observers in the case of Korean Christians."

It is quite understandable that the article disclosing part of the true colours of the Pak Jung Hi clique, the despicable pro-Japanese stooges and most truculent fascist hangmen, touched their raw spot.

The villainous south Korean "ambassador" to the United States reportedly made a complaint, saying that the article was a "malicious attack" on his boss.

The director of the editorial board of the "Christian Science Monitor" said that "his newspaper fully believes in the article of Pond," "will demand" an entry visa for Pond to the end and "has no intention of sending any other correspondent."

In connection with this, the board of directors of the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan sent on June 11 a cable of protest to the Seoul bandits.

The cable said: "The Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan protests revocation of the visa of the Christian Science Monitor correspondent Elizabeth Pond as an infringement of the principle of freedom of the press. In addition, the Club was alarmed to learn of the implied threat against Miss Pond expressed by the Korean Ambassador to the United States to Miss Pond's editors. We deplore the implied threat to Miss Pond and request reconsideration of the decision to revoke Miss Pond's visa."

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